Covid-19 Krizi ve Demokrasi: Uluslararası Politik-Ekonomi Bağlamında Bir İnceleme

The Covid-19 Crisis and Democracy: An Investigation in the Context of International Political-Economy

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Abstract

Covid-19, one of the biggest crises of the 21st century, has caused wide-ranging effects in a short time. These impacts have led to the loss of life of individuals, the collapse of the health system, turndown, and commercial activities interruption. One of the most critical aspects of the crisis in the environment of these developments is that nation-states are significant actors in the era of neoliberal globalization. Therefore, a meaningful linkage emerges between Covid-19 and democracy that needs to be considered. Two points become crucial in this relationship. The first of these is the failure to manage the crisis in places characterized as developed democracies. In contrast, relatively successful results are achieved in countries where democratic governance constituents are weaker. Secondly, there is an increase in practices that lead to moving away from democratic principles (for example, postponing the elections, changing the election rules) in the decision-making process. In this study, it is aimed to examine the applications of Covid-19 that led to the democracy-authoritarian dichotomy and the future of global democracies after Covid-19 in the context of political economics. In the study, a comparative analysis is used under the constraint of accessibility to data and resources. The main results are as follows: i) Political systems do not provide a clear perspective in measuring the performance of countries in the fight against Covid-19; ii) Covid-19 has also created many practices that will lead to the transformation of democracy on a global scale.